METEOPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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Unsiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" tiny always.

CONDESSED MILK.

CHIROPODIST.

Dr. Woodbury may be consulted on skin disfigurements and feet diseases at the Grand Union Hotel, Sarafoga, Tuesday, July 19. Invention of lask, foot-pads and ankle appliances. Albany office, 37 Pearl-st. Telegrams promptly responded to; Bend stamp for book.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strang. PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign,-Prince Alexander has received a public welcome at Sofia. \_\_\_\_ It is proposed to hold a great meeting in London to uphold the Land bill when it reaches the House of Lords. === Don Carlos has been ordered to leave France. The French forces occupied Sfax on Saturday. The Hon. P. C. Searlett, who was formerly British

Ambassador to Mexico, is dead.

Domestic.—The President's condition continues favorable. His mother is reported to be dangerpusly ill. - Upward of thirty persons were killed and wounded in the cyclone which destroyed the town of New-Ulm, Minn.; the damage is estimated at \$500,000. of the passengers on the train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which was boarded Friday last by masked robbers, have made statements giving additional details of the affair. women were drowned in the harbor of Plymouth, Mass. = F. B. Brecktelheimer, formerly Austrian Consul at St. Louis, has been arrested at Galveston. - The fire in the Stanton shaft at Wilkesbarre, Penn., has been subdued after h two years' strnggle.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ex-Senator Conkling and the Vice-President were active yesterday in planning to keep up the struggle at Albany. — Many persons left the city for seaside resorts. — The inspectors watched the pleasure boats to prevent overcrowding. - Mr. Beecher preached for the last time before his vacation.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in-Bleate cooler and clear or fair weather. Thermomeler yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 63°; aver-Bge, 71340.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

And now it is "that man Lapham." Mr. Lapham will doubtless survive. Mr. Conkling is the ablest sneerer in American politics, but even an elaborate, three-storied sneer never

Yesterday was one of the days which prove the necessity of careful inspection of excursion steamers. As usual, it was the pleasureseekers who had to be kept out of danger for their own sakes. In one instance 200 persons were restrained from going on a boat which was already crowded with 2,000 passengers.

The expulsion of Don Carlos from France will cause some surprise, as he had long since ceased apparently to be a source of trouble to either France or Spain. His open sympathy with the Legitimists was, however, a breach of hospitality which the French Government felt bound to rebuke.

At the President's present rate of progress, his condition will soon cease to be a matter of news interest. One of the physicians yesterday expressed the opinion that he was out of danger, one of the attendants predicts that he will be sitting up for his meals by next Sunday, and Dr. Bliss has promised him a steamboat ride on the Potomac "before long." This is good news enough, and to spare.

Superintendent Coleman has established a bomplaint bureau to which all recommendations and complaints about the condition of the streets may be addressed. The average citizen is respectfully requested, if he be a person of vivid imagination, to conceive the reception a proposition to establish such a complaint bureau would have had in that department in days gone by.

France continues to reap glory at a cheap rate in Africa. On Thursday last her ironclads appeared before Sfax, and by Saturday had reduced the turbulent Arabs to submission. This feat quells a dangerous revolt, increases French prestige in the East, and places the Bey of Tunis under new obligations to his protectors. In Algeria the flight of Bou Amena comes opportunely to swell the triumph. In view of such successes, France complacently renounces all designs on Tripoli, and admits that the Ottoman Sultan's authority extends there. All this involves no sacrifice of national pride, for Tripoli is not strategically or politically in the line of French

The Minnesota cyclone swept a track one mile wide and forty miles long. It seems to have reached its greatest violence in the town of New-Ulm, where more than thirty persons were killed and wounded, and the town was almost destroyed, the damage being estimated at the one offered by Mr. Mills ought to be passed is much greater than it was a year ago from \$350,000 to \$500,000. The suddenness of such a blow to a young community, and the other cases, as well as to fill vacancies caused duce may be taken in goods, and that "the thoroughness of the work of destruction, would break the spirit of any but a courageous people, especially as there is no insurance to be recovered. The inhabitants of New-Ulm are already at work, however, with characteristic

received, "next to the Indian massacre."

It has so happened that the American people have acquired a personal knowledge of the family of President Garfield such as they have seldom had of the families of our Presidents. The explanation has lain in the fact that probably no President's household has seen such trying tames within a few months of the beginning of his term. Mrs. Garfield's serious illness attracted the attention of the country in a peculiar degree, because it was felt to be due to the negligence of Congress in failing to provide our Presidents with a place and house to live in where health was not in danger. The attempted assassination of the President and his brave struggle for life drew the eyes of the whole people upon the White House. A flercer light than ever beat upon a throne was turned upon that little household, and the picture of domestie purity and affection it revealed has done more to preach the home virtues than a thousand sermons. Meanwhile, several of the President's relatives had died, two of them from injuries received in a railroad accident; and now it is reported that his aged mother is seriously ill, and, at her advanced years, is believed to be in grave danger. Fortunately, the President has reached a stage where probably not even such an affliction as the death of his mother, for whom he has displayed an affection rare even among good sons, could cause any reverse in his progress. But misfortunes have accumulated so rapidly upon the President's family, and the bond between him and "the little whitehaired mother" has been the subject of so much admiration, that much of the sympathy with which he has been surrounded will go out to the faithful woman who seems to take more pride in saying that "James was always a good boy" than in knowing that he is President of the United States.

THE CONTEST NEARLY ENDED.

It is the general belief that the struggle at Albany will end, not later than Wednesday, in the election of Mr. Lapham. A portion of Mr. Conkling's supporters have promised to vote for him no longer, and they have stronger reasons now than before to join with the majority, since it is settled that Mr. Miller will be a Senator from this State, and will have the large influence which his position naturally gives. If the Legislature should now adjourn without electing a Senator for the short term, there would be no other Senator to represent the wishes of the Republicans of New-York. The recommendations of Mr. Miller would have the weight legitimately belonging to them as those of the only Senator from this State, at least until another session of the Legislature should be held. The Stalwarts are not likely to prefer this state of things when they have opportunity to secure a representative of their own number by electing Mr. Lapham. This is not the only consideration which

tends to prevent longer delay. The supporters of Mr. Conkling begin to see that if they go further they are likely to fare worse. Even if the Legislature should now be adjourned, the question would go to the people with no chance whatever of the election of Mr. Conkling. Should a division among Republicans end in the choice of a Democrat, Mr. Miller would remain the only Republican Senator, and would have great influence as such with : Republican administration. But the Garfield Republicans would naturally appeal to the people for the election of another Senator of their own number, and would undoubtedly command the support of a large majority of Republican members elect, so that any caucus held at the opening of another session would be likely to nominate Mr. Depew, or some other earnest supporter of the Administration, as the regular Republican candidate. In plain terms, the last chance to obtain in the Senate any representation of the Stalwart element in this State is by the immediate election of Mr. Lapham. His nomination, with that of Mr. Miller, was offered in good faith by the supporters of the Administration, as a means of harmonizing the party, and giving fair consideration to each of its elements, and, if accepted by the election of both at this session, will undoubtedly have

that effect. It would be extremely bad policy for any friends of Mr. Conkling to insist upon prolonging the controversy and taking it into the fall campaign. To the party it would be an act of unpardonable treachery. Bad blood would be the result in many districts; the organization of the party would be impaired; and the result would be almost certainly fatal to every adherent of Mr. Conkling. The public feeling against him, already very strong, would be greatly intensified by such a course. Surely, enough has been done already to ruin some of the most active Republicans in the State by their devotion to this man's personal interests. and, since he seems to have no care for the interests or the future political existence of his friends, it would be wise in them to take some thought for themselves.

The talk of a new caucus to select somebody in place of Nr. Lapham comes from men who have but little political sagacity. We do not see how it could be brought about honorably, unless Mr. Lapham should voluntarily withdraw. Those who have voted for Mr. Miller can find no logical escape from the support of Mr. Lapham. They say that they supported Mr. Miller as the candidate of a Republican caucus; but Mr. Lapham was also unanimously nominated at the same meeting. They say that they find Mr. Miller supported by a large majority of Republican members; but that is also true of Mr. Lapham. If one is needed in the Senate, both are needed to restore the Republican majority which was broken by the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt. No man who has voted for Mr. Miller can defend himself for an instant before his constituents, if he keeps the control of the Senate in Democratic hands by refusing to vote for Mr. Lap-

All these reasons justify the belief that the contest will probably terminate early this week. Let it end, by all means, in such a manner as to restore as far as possible the harmony of the Republican party. But it is important that the determined support of every Republican member should be given to the bill providing for special elections of Congressmen. Speaker Sharpe was right in saying that the Democrats in Congress would probably resort to any trickery within their power in order to secure the organization of the House. It will not be in their power to make any trouble, if the proper certificates of election of successors to Messrs. Lapham and Miller are delivered in season. rities sent back hither; that "the power of To this end, a bill substantially like the United States to take gold from Europe at once-the more because it is needed in that payment for a large portion of our proby the election of Senators. No Republican action of America in this matter is vitally can excuse himself for opposing or delaying important, and will be watched closely and such a measure, and it is hard to see how the anxiously." So far, imports have been stead-

fore Wednesday night.

CLOSING ONE'S HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER. The steadily increasing inclination of city families to close their houses for the summer months while they withdraw to the country, and also, perhaps, to own a cottage in the mountains or by the seaside which stands shut and deserted through the winter, is raising a novel question of insurance. The insurance companies consider that, upon the whole, the risk of fire is increased when the dwelling has no inhabitants. True, there are considerations on both sides. When the house is uninhabited the cook will not kindle the fire with kerosene oil; nor will the children try experiments with matches around the parlor curtains; nor will amateur plumbers heat "explosive harpoons" in the kitchen range, for soldering-irons. But, upon the other hand, the building is more accessible to tramps and incendiaries; the crime of burning the house to defraud the company is more easily perpetrated; and an accidental fire catching from any conflagration in the neighborhood stands less chance of being promptly detected and extinguished. Balancing all possibilities, the companies prefer that the dwellings on which they risk money shall be inhabited; hence policies commonly contain a condition, couched in one form of language or another, that if the house becomes "unocenpied" the insurance shall become void; or at least it shall be suspended during the vacant weeks. Many a householder unthinkingly suspends his insurance by closing his dwelling for the summer, not remembering or perhaps never having noticed that his policy contains a short, fine-print condition of this kind.

By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, a Mr. Herrman has lost his insurance under the following circumstances: He owned a summer residence in Ulster County, which was insured unless it should become "vacant or unoccupied," From May until November he and his family were wont to live in it; but when winter came they closed it and came to this city. Meantime they left their furniture in it, and the building and contents were in charge of a farmer who dwelt in a small house on the Herrman lands, and every few days visited the main building. Moreover, Mr. or Mrs. Herrman went up once a fortnight to see that all was right. In short, it was a case of rather uncommon care taken, through the winter, of a summer residence. But the house was burned (cause of fire not stated); and the Court of Appeals says there is no claim on the company because the building was unoccupied. In order that a dwelling-house may be considered as "occupied," there must be in it human beings using it as their customary place of abode; they need not, to be sure, be in it every moment continuously, but it must be the place where they usually return and habitually stay. Visiting it frequently, or arranging with a neighbor to watch it from his dwelling near by, is not oe-

cupying it. Many a city dwelling stands closed through July and August under no other arrangements for care of it than that the owner means to return to it for a day once or twice a season, and | turbance of business, meantime has the promise that some neighbor, or the police, will open and air it now and then, or take a frequent look at it. It beliooves the owners of dwellings thus situated to look to their policies.

It is a curious illustration of the need of scrutinizing one's policy carefully that this same Mr. Herrman appears to have held another policy issued by another company upon this same country house, the wording of which was that the insurance should be void if the premises became "vacant and unoccupied." On this policy the Court of Appeals said (a year ago) that he could recover; for although his cottage was not occupied, it was not vacant. "Vacant," said the Court on that occasion, less it was vacant, or empty and unoccupied both, the insurance was not lost,

MONEY AND BUSINESS

Business has gone on in large volume during the past week without any important change for better or worse, Growing confidence in the President's recovery, and the return to the money market of funds temporarily withdrawn after the attempt to kill him, have tended to greater activity, and the money market has been easy and fully supplied. On the other hand, there has been a distinct and unhealthy increase of speculative excitement in cotton, grain and provisions, while the continuation of the war between the trunk lines has been used with effect to depress the price of many securities.

The bank statement of Saturday administers a rebuke to those who have been trying to create alarm on account of the great nominal expansion of loans, and confirms the opinion expressed regarding recent inexplicable bank statements-that loans and deposits had been nominally, but not actually, swelled to a large extent by operations connected with refunding. From the last of April to the 9th of July the loans of the banks increased \$48,400,000, the reserve only \$6,900,000, and the deposits \$55,300,000. Such a movement could not have been produced by any change either in speculation or in ordinary business, while it coincided closely in time with the refunding of the six per cents, which began late in April, and was completed by payments after July L. Accordingly, we find that the loans were decreased last week \$4,112,400, and the specie mereased \$4,218,400, while the deposits increased only \$580,000 more than the increase in legal-tenders. That these changes were in a large degree due to the payment of bonds and the closing of arrangements for reinvesting a part of the money, hardly needs to be said. The specie reserve is now \$81,946,900 -about \$1,400,000 larger than ever before. It is probable that many millions more of the loans now reported by the banks will be closed out before the middle of August, when intererest on the five per cents will cease. By that time the ordinary commercial activity of the fall will commence, and considerable shipments of money to the interior will be required.

The London Economist of last Saturday observes that "the unliquidated trade balance due the United States is nearly £16,500,000 greater than one year ago," not including any balance that may be due for the excess of securities bought from this country over secuthey already have a vacancy to be filled in weeks of July has been \$16,571,859, against

do their duty, this defect in the law will be month, and though that balance may cured, and two Senators will be elected be- be smaller than it was last year there should be not? A few years ago a respectable draw largely from Europe, therefore, seems to it is recognized as the proper thing to rest, prodepend altogether upon the condition of the vided we rest in the orthodex way at our counmoney market in this city, and in that light try villa or in a crowded summer boardingterior, which still continues, is of great impor- fashionable to remain at home and rest ? Contance. One year ago, the specie held by sider carefully the allurements set forth in the \$155,855,000, and now it amounts to see how many of them lie at the very doors of the year-in eleven months ending May 31 the leafy thickets and flower-spangled meadows to did a year ago. When large amounts are again in the city at an expense of a few cents is praccause further imports from Europe, but for varied facilities for summer recreation as Newsome weeks to come everything indicates that | York. the money market will be very easy.

> should be unfavorable. According to later ities, and the prospect is that the wheat crop will be smaller than was expected in Obio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. But the estimates of loss in these States, as given by the latest Produce Exchange Bulletin, do not exceed 60,000,000 bushels, while all accounts point to a large increase of yield of wheat and 134,592 barrels of flour from country.

The speculation in cotton appears to may best be described as a corner on the deliveries of the current crop." That the coming crop will be the largest ever grown there seems no reason to doubt; but it is thought that the supply, before the new crop active speculation in lard last week had even are more intense, until finally there is no pleasless basis of fact. These unnatural and violent movements do great harm to legitimate trade, and are in part the cause of the comparative smallness of the exports reported. But there is no sign of any extended dis-

The popularity of Concy Island as a seaside resort increases every year, and each season witnesses the investment of large amounts of fresh capital in hotels and transportation facilities. With all the recent remarkable development of the island as a health and pleasure resort, however, there is one needed improvement | will be quickened and sharpened in the parsuit which has thus far been overboked, and which of a definite purpose, so that in addition to the we believe would be a remunerative investment | absorbing pleasure of the pursuit he will have as well as an exceedingly popular enterprise. a keener relish for every other form of enjoy-We mean a good, clean, respectable low-priced ment. His wearied neighbor longs for rest and hotel. The present hotel accommodations of yet is unhappy when away from his work be the island beaches are designed either for ex- cause he is interested in nothing else. He cursionists who take supper and return to the would feel guilty if he should find himself with "means empty," Now the house was not empty, eity to sleep, or for people who can afford to a microscope examining a butterfly or a flower, for the furniture, cooking utensils, piano, beds pay first-class rates for board. For excursion- If he goes to the country he cannot recognize ists there are meals to be had of all qualities, bird-song o name a single tree. He can and at all prices, from the 15 cent clam answer has ly aquestion which his child will chowders in shanties or tents to \$2 dinners ask him con ern ug the phenomena about him, à-la-carte on the piazzas of the big hotels; but from the constellations over his head to the the visitor who would like to stay over night, or stones he treads on. He does not know, spend a few days, or perhaps take lodgings for Worse still, he has no desire to know. And the summer, and keep on with his work in the saddest of all is the thought that there was a city, cannot well bring his expenses under \$4 | time when he did desire to know. His dulled or \$5 a day. There are thousands of people senses testify to a life withered by education, who cannot afford to pay \$4 or \$5 for supper, lodging and breakfast, but who can pay \$2, calling. and would be glad to make frequent use of the they could get them at a moderate price.

That depends. A low price hotel could not supply a waiter to every guest, or have a bill of fare with a hundred dishes, or make a point of artistic Queen Anne furniture. We are con fident, however, that it could give its guests good clean beds and a fair variety of plain, well-cooked food, and still show a handsome surplus of profit to the landlord at the season's

Such a hotel could have the spacious piazzas and the broad, breezy halls which make the Brighton, the Manhattan and the Oriental so attractive. It should, of course, be large, for American taste prefers big hotels for summer resorts, because they are a change from the quiet and retirement of home life, and it is a The Rogers and Natian murders were instances of search of recreation. It would attract an excellent class of customers, without the aid of a band or fireworks. Salaried men from the stores and offices of the city would regard it as a blessing, and many families in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to pay rent in town and board in the country during the hot season would manage to spare money enough for a week or two of its wholesome hospitality. Who will be the first to supply this evident want? There is still unoccupied space enough on Coney Island for a dozen such hotels,

VACATIONS FOR BOYS AND MEN.

The schoolboys of the city are not disturbing themselves with any vexations questions as to | the proper mode of spending their vacation: but they are probably enjoying it none the less for all that, and perhaps their parents would find it an improving exercise to pay some docile heed to their example. In the first place, vacation with the boys is a gennine thing. It means an absolute abandonment for the time of what to them is the one serious business of life. It does not imply primarily the doing of anything in particular, but a respite from doing something, and it might be well for older persons to consider that a vacation can be real and profitable which includes no travel to the mountains or the sea. Many a man whose slender resources will not permit the breaking up of his home and the transfer of his family to the country, could afford a cessation of work if it Democrats themselves can oppose it, since ily decreasing; at New-York the value for two penses. The breadwinner who rarely sees his brought little or no addition to his daily ex-

this is the hardest blow New-Ulm has ever law in such a shape that this great State may creased has the less bearing because there is week-day acquaintance with his wife and chil- the wonder is that it lived so long and was able to at any time be deprived of a part of its rep- still, and seems likely to be, a new balance dren. But he can do more if he will only imitate resentation in Congress. If the Republicans due this country on the trade of every his boy, relinquish all thought of work and enter heartily into his vacation. And why is still some addition to the "unliqui- citizen felt inclined to make an abject apology dated trade balance due," instead of any if he was detected in any flagrant form of reduction thereof. Whether this country will recreation. We have advanced so far now that the wonderful absorption of money by the in- house. Why should it not be reputable and the Treasury and banks here amounted to seductive advertisements of any "resort," and \$153,007,930, although about \$100,000,000 | the people who are woodd from their homes in in gold have been received from abroad within the city to find them. There are cool woods, net imports of gold alone were \$97,759,520. be explored in Central and Prospect Parks and Of this amount just \$39,243,534 has gone into in the tens of thousands of rural and svivan the Treasury in the form of bullion, and the acres within a short half-hour's ride. Here are rest has been absorbed, only \$11,300,000 by boating and bathing and excellent fishing. the banks of this city, which, moreover, hold The catalogue of "objects of interest" which less currency by nearly \$4,000,000 than they can be reached any morning from any doorsten demanded for moving the crops, it is not un- tically inexhaustible. In short, no place in likely that the pressure may be sufficient to the country begins to afford so many and such

> But after all the melancholy fact remains that A month ago the most trustworthy reports in- in spite of these opportunities for enjoyment dicated that the wheat crop would hardly fall | the father with all his superior experience has below 450,000,000 bushels, unless the weather | more difficulty in amusing himself during vacation than the son. One reason of this is that reports it has been unfavorable in some local- the boy has not lost his relish for simple pleas ures. But then a man with wholesome mental constitution never loses this relish. Again, the boy cares less for appearances. The father and mother would enjoy a lunch from the family basket under a tree in the Park as thoroughly as the children, if they were certain that no acquaintance would discover them at their primiin the other States. It is quite import- tive pastime. But, this aside, there is too often tant, also, that the San Francisco Produce another serious difference between the old and Exchange reports that over 12,244,278 centals | young. The boy retains an alert and inquisitive interest in all about him, unless he has the crop of 1880 are still on hand in that been at school long enough to be educated into State. In some parts of the West, too, the stupidity. Everything he sees is a challenge to quantity of wheat carried over is larger than his exploring and investigating spirit. He has ever before, so that there is little reason to a consuming hunger to discover the constitufear that we shall not have enough to supply tion of things. He asks for reasons. His all foreign demands. To the American pro- senses are all wide awake. Nothing escapes his ducer, therefore, it is an item of importance attention, and nothing is too trivial to be the that "scarcely a medium yield" of wheat is subject of interested search and study. Later now expected in Germany, and slightly less on, after his teachers have drilled him to rethan an average crop in France. The net im- peat words instead of investigating objects, ports of France, from August 1, 1880, to May after his memory has been cultivated at the 31, 1881, were equal to 47,931,928 bushels, expense of his other faculties, his inquisitive of which 29,130,000 bashels were from this habits are lost. He no longer explores and discovers for himself, but is satisfied with being told what some one else has found out, and then largely artificial—as The Chronicle says, "it the world is a less attractive place to spend a vacation in. At last he begins life in earnest by devoting himself strictly to business. He has been taught that in order to do one thing well, he must do nothing eise. Too frequently the objects which interest him are bounded by comes in, may not equal the demand. An a circle which grows more narrow as his labors are nor attraction for him anywhere but in his work, and vacation becomes a burden.

Happy is the man who aside from his calling n life has some pet pursuit or study which attracts him to nature. He will be none the less a good lawyer or merchant or mechanic, and he certainly will be a broader-minded and more symmetrically developed man if he longs to know the secrets of the forest or of the sea or sky. For such a one vacation days will never be altogether vacant, and every hour will offer active recreation as well as rest. The time spent away from his work will not drag alonga wearisome and listless blank. All his senses so-called, and an absorbing devotion to his

The teacher or parent is doing a good work pleasures of cool salt air and surf-barbing if when he interests any young person in an aquarium, a cabinet of minerals or a case of We shall, perhaps, be told that the seaside insects or birds. He is training a human being season is so short that nobody could afford to for recreation as well as for work. A shell, or build and run a hotel at \$2 a day for board. leaf, or pebble suffices to stir into pleasing activity all the faculties of a man who has a relish for natural science. The ordinary objects about him retain the same fresh and attractive interest which they possessed when he was a child. To this extent he remains a child in temper, and surely this is a gain even if it does nothing better than help the man to enjoy his vacation as heartily as the boy does.

The "audacity" of the robbers of the young

brower a few days ago appears greatly to astonish the detectives; they harp upon it as if this quality of the city highwayman was a newly discovered feature of his character. But a little reflection will show them that the most successful of crimes have been of this bewilderingly andacious character, change that most people want when they go in boldness and recklessness, and they remain mysteries to this day. Nothing could have been more andacious or complete than the stealing of the Stewart body, and though the robbers are known the legal evidence has never been obtained nor the body recovered. The Manhattan Bank was compictely rifled almost in broad daylight, and though some of the money has been recovered it has been wholly by negotiation; and the thieves who were caught were condemned largely because well-known previous bad reputation. The Ocea Bank robbery of years ago was as andacious as this recent highwaymen's feat, and it remains still mystery. The andacity of the criminals in each of these cases was an element of their success. It is impossible to guard against the unexpected; and no person would for an instant think that craminals would take such risks and act in such an outrageously reekless manner. But their very andacity bewilders; and the victims, as in the recent case, are usually unable to describe their assailants. The pelice have no clews other than those which maturally come to them through their surveillance of known criminals, The desperadoes of the other day were evidently habitual and old offenders. They will be missed from their haunts by their old associates, some or of whom to please the police will report the fact. and thus give a clew of some value. The treachery of rogues to each other is one of the greatest powers which the detectives possess over habitual criminais.

Will the Legislature be obliging enough to give us the other Senator at once? He is sure to be elected in the end, and there has been fooling enough in all conscience.

Conkling said he would not go back without Platt,

kick up so much noise. Its only mission in life was to get offices for Conkling and friends. Its plat-form was: "Give us what we ask or we'll make a row." The Stalwarts have made their row, and the peace of the grave now rests over them. Any other Legislature but this one would have elected the other Senator before adjourning. Coukling remarked in his famous letter of resignation that he was "ready to bow" to the decision of the Legislature. We presume he is in the same

frame of mind now. What the public is wairing

for is the bow. Mr. Conkling is a man who

has never been called a shrinker from the public

has bever been called a safringer from the busic gaze. He likes to do things in a large and conspic-nous way. To gratify himself and the public at the same time we suggest he be invited to make the promised "bow" before the joint convention at Alb ny, and that due notice of the performance be given so that the public may attend. There are no symptoms of a conflagration of Democratic enthusiasm in Ohio over the nomination of Mr. Bookwalter for Governor. The leading organ of the party, The Cincinnati Enquirer, has allowed two days to pass since the nomination without publishing an editorial article in its support. Careful examination of Friday's issue reveals only this reference to the nominee: "The Republican counties did much toward the nomination of Bookwalter; did much toward the nomination of Bookwaiter; now let them do more for his election." This, taken in connection with Senator Pendicton's remark that the nomination is one which will insure work for the party, indicates that there is a disposition abroad in the party which being interpreted means: "You have nominated your ticket, now let's see you elect it." There is not the flavor of a boom in that kind of tak.

New-York has one Senator who will not resign. Let us give thanks and wait for a fellow for him.

The State of New York has ceased to be the personal property of a Primate. Hereafter it will be possible for a man of brains to get to the front in our politics occasionally. The chief requisite for promotion will no longer be a willingness to how down before Koscoe Conkling and bump the ground with the forchead three times each morning.

The Conkling strut is among the things that were, for of course he will not carry that into his future as a lawyer. It would be a very brief future if he did.

Speaker Sharpe was wise in time. He resented nimself from the ranged edge of political perdition by the use of a little common sense. Unlike Conk-ling, he did not atternst to save himself from slaugh-ter by committing sateide.

It looks as if Conkling would have to forego that

PERSONAL.

General Burnside is ill at his Rhode Island home. The new Senator Miller has a family of three sons and a daughter. He lives on a handsome farm on the edge of Herkimer.

Dr. Sullivar's new opera of "Patience" was publish don a Monday, and two thousand copies were sold by the end of the week.

Mr. Emerson is described as looking full of a sweet screnity, a beautiful calm; he does not look broken, though his tail figure is slightly bent.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling and her daughter, Mrs. Oakman, are spending the sammer at Richtield Springs. Mrs. Oakman is mentioned as a beautiful and graceful young hidy The wife of Robert Toombs is still, at seventy

years old, a beautiful woman. She is the descendant of a Hugaenot family, and has been for lifty years the wife of General Toombs. General Grant and General Sherman are to be the guests of ex-President Hayes next Thursday on the

ecasion of the unveiling of the McPherson monu-bent at Clyde. Mr. Hayes is to be president of the President Garfield is an eminently judicious

father. He won't let his boys be coddled, and requires of them strict fulfilment of their duties. The boys, who have strong individuality, are well-bred and well-controlled yourns,

GENER IL NOTES

The huge steam yacht Livadia, built for he late Char of Russin, is not, it appears, so much of a failure as the Russian papers assert. Inspired by the irm that constructed the vessel, they have denonceed her as a total failure, and stated that she is to be broke up. The truth seems to be that while she is too weak to erve as an ocean-gaing steamer, she will do excellent duly as a transport sinp in the Black Sea, being large amough to carry ten thousand troops at once; and to that purpose sac will probably be devoted.

A correspondent of The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, artributes the first use and issue of postage stamps to John Loriner Graham, Postmaster in New-York, in 1842. These stamps were, he says, about the size of the stamp new in use, bore the head of Washing masters of St. Loms, Baltimore, Alexandria, Va., New-Haven, Providence, R. I., and Brattichore, Vi., followed owever, to the recollection of an old complexe of the by Postmaster Morris, in 1847 or 1848. He issued stamps of his own at 5 and 10 cents apiece, those being the tien corrent rates of postage; but postmasters throughout the country refused to recomme them. In 1854 an act of Compress was passed which led to the introduction of the rates and stamps now in use.

A curious lease of real estate will be sold at reflor to-morrow in Beston. It was made in 1820 by giving the lessee possession of the real estate at the nottinwest corner of Court and Cornfoll sis. By its terms the lessue is to pay a yearly rent of twenty tons of wheat o give the buildings three coats of paint every ten years, and keep them in good condition, and in case of fire to restore them as nearly as possible to their origital condition within six months. In 1829 \$1,000 were

Fatal cases of lockjaw, due to the use of toy istols, have been reported by the dozon since the Fourth of July, seventeen occurring in the city of Baithmore alone. The toy pistol most in vegue this summer is about four inches long, and explodes a blank energing with a pasteboard wad. To insert the cartridge the breech of the barrel is raised, to do which the boy takes the barrel in his left hand, the muzzle resting against the pains, near the ball of the thumb, while he cases the miner with his right hand. Then, if he is a little care ess, the hammer slips, the cartridge is explaned, and the ard wad makes an ugly wound in the pain of his loft hand. This wound is jugged and irregular, causing scrious injury to the nerves and blood vessels concen-tring there, and locking is the result. Some july steams also suspect that a possenous property in the powdar in-cites the deadly disc suspect that a personous property in the parties the deadly complaint, and one thinks if epidemic condition in the atmosphere tending

Rather a dark shadow is thrown upon the Boers' love of liberty by a number of affidingite recently laid before the Brush Royal Commission in South Africa synatives and residents relative to the existence of shavery in the Transvasi, and the outrages to which English settlers and loyal Boers have been subjected. Among the albdavits are three from natives who have cen bought and sold as slaves by the Boers, one of them having been in slavery for ten years, from 1866 to Mr. Thorne, a curate of Lydenberg, testifies that when Preterious was President he saw in the streets of Poteneistroom a number of young natives just brought as slaves from Zoutspansberg. One of them was owned by the State Attorney, and it was commonly stated that the President himself was one of the most extensive slave traders. He also saw a copy of a register hept in The editor of The Banner, of Nashville,

Team, has a clock made by one of the Guitean family, the has threatened to destroy. Hearing of his inmg a brief account of the history of the family, and reonstrating against the destruction of the timepiece, which was, she said, made by her imsband, Calvin Suitean. "What," she continues, " the old clock or my husband has to do with the attempted assessination President Garfield I cannot, as a wife, a mother and a true American weman, solve. The Guiteaus are an old American femily. Some of its members have held high and re-sponsible positions in the civil service of the Governnent, and never, until an unworthy son of a noble sire down our beloved President, has a cloud of seandal disgraced the name. I hope you will not destroy Western energy, to repair damages—not an patirely novel occupation for them, as they say event, there is no propriety in leaving the sale was making a land he only has been \$16,571,859, against the sale was arrived for writing the obituary of any event, there is no propriety in leaving the sale was making a land he only has been \$16,571,859, against the sale was arrived for writing the obituary of any event, there is no propriety in leaving the sale was making a land he only has been \$16,571,859, against the sale was arrived for writing the obituary of the sale was propriety. It was the sale was the sale was the sale was propriety in leaving the sale was making a land he only has been \$16,571,859, against the sale was arrived for writing the obituary of the sale was and he only has been \$16,571,859, against the sale was the s